









Some accounts have recently been received of the

peed formation, in England, of a Company for the cultivation of cotton in this colony. Some inquiries in that direction appear to have been made at a meeting of the committee of the Australian Association, on the 14th of April last. As a proof of the interest taken in the subject in the manufacturing districts, a special reporter was commissioned by *Liverpool Advertiser* to send an account of the proceedings at the meeting. We extract the following from the journal of April 18th. —

At a committee meeting of the Australian Association, held on Thursday, at the Australian Exchange-alley, London, a scheme suggested for the formation of a company, under the Limited Liability Act, to promote the cultivation of cotton in Australia, came under consideration.

Mr. Donaldson, the chairman, having expressed

that the object they had met for was simply to consider whether the scheme was a feasible one, and there was no intention on the part of the Australian Association, as an association, to take up the pre-emptory.

Mr. Hickie, an enterprising Australian of experience and energy, with whom this important movement has mainly originated, proceeded to set out the advantages of the undertaking. The question, he said, was whether it was more profitable to have labour of America, and there was not a difference of opinion that slave labour in America was more expensive than free labour in Australia. True, a comparison of the expense in one case left a small amount in favour of slave labour, but the slave only performed one-half the work of the free.

Mr. Whempas said if the statement in the prospectus, that a slave cultivated eight acres

Mr. Hattie said the calculation did not put the number of acres of land, but was made in this way—the number of slaves is so many, the number of acres so many, and the average of labourers was to eight acres. A statement from Texas, which appeared in a Manchester publication, mentioned that the average of the slaves of his wife and sons, were cultivating twelve acres.

Mr. Hatter observed that a temperate climate better adapted to the growth of cotton than a hot and about thirty degrees of heat produced the best.

Mr. Hiclie said that Carolina, which used to be the great cotton growing country, was not the cultivation of cotton, and the average profits of the South Carolina was £30 per acre. The sandy soil of South Carolina produced large

in the growth of cotton, and its cultivation in Australia, a country in every way well adapted for the purpose, and in which the soil is so remunerative, and the grower would be secured against any cause the commodity had a minimum value in the market. The land, too, would necessarily increase in value; but yet there was difficulty in inducing men so to employ the soil. He had very recently visited the vine plantations in the United States, and had offered as an inducement to provide a teacher the cultivation, to give the best price for the produce that it would bring in the English market, and beyond that, to give as prizes £20 for the first acre, £10 for the next, and £5 for the third, but only one had responded.

Mr. Donaldson had offered similar inducements to his tenants, but with no better result.

Mr. Hickie said he had also offered advantages for the cultivation of the vine in Australia, the

or which could be seen by the tenants in his garden. The man replied it was his wife who joined the garden. In Texas when the Gwent there, they had very different views from they were now acting upon; but they saw the to be derived from the cotton cultivation, and surpassed in the cultivation the slave population of the side of it. To carry out the scheme Australia she recommended the Government believing the introduction of Coolie labour would fix the greatest injury on the colony he could conceive. Let the Government assist in sending paupers from this country for the purpose, and the Government would be able to see that there was a field for the peasantry of this country, and he did not apprehend that there would be any difficulty in providing all the labour which the cultivation of cotton would require.

A member asked Mr. Hickie whether, if

Mr. Hickie did not. There were no people in the world who surpassed the Australians in their love for brambly and wine; but though they were so well adapted for growing and could see the success of cultivation for themselves, they would not do it themselves.

Mr. Northhouse spoke to a strong feeling amongst the operatives in the west of Scotland for Australia or Canada, and he fancied that they might be induced to go out to Australia to take part in the cultivation of cotton. He mentioned this, such as that proposed by Sir James Graham, Robert Peel, and others, that a certain sum should be contributed from the parish funds towards carrying them out. Mr. Barclay had told him that the cotton operatives in the West of Scotland were not so well adapted for cotton manufactures as was the West of India.

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large price for various fabrics, the refuse being \$20 a ton for making the better kinds of paper; they had an order from one house alone for tons of the material this year, and 100,000 five or six years ago to come.

Mr. Donaldson produces that amount of Mr. Northhouse: We are trying, and a quantity is now on its way. We have made arrangements with large landowners in the Sunderbuds culture of the fibres with their own labourers.

Mr. Hickie said, with regard to the expenses of growth of cotton in Australia, that the quantity required would be two planters from the United Kingdom and one general superintendent, to commence 1800 acres in the first year, and first-class men got 2200 a year and rations, the superintendent got 3000 a year and rations, and the cost of the cotton in the market would, at the present time, be 1000 there would be a net profit of \$21 per acre.

putting the price of labour at the highest, or dividend must, therefore, come in at the first year, supposing that the thing were undertaken in 1900, the first year commenced to be sown in January, 1900, the first night of September, and the seeds put in. He did not now to pledge any member of the association scheme, but he believed it must prove a proper speculation, if properly managed, and so soon as the Government would give over the land for the purpose, and take his chance of the result of the crop.

Mr. Whempair believed that cotton-growing in Australia would pay, but could not help him in the matter. He could get labour there the same as in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Hickie preferred the cotton labour.

A suggestion was offered that a meeting of Italian gentlemen generally should be called.

The meeting then adjourned.

The fourth party was John Paxton, and the time was fixed for the fourth party had made preparations for the wedding to take place at Berkeley-square, when the matter was brought before the school to receive consideration. The plea of the defendant was, that he was in debt, and would not pay his debts.

John Gortery,

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COLONIAL PARLIAMENT

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should not have left it to the ambiguous terms which the former resolutions left. He should have placed the matter on a proper basis. He should have said to Speaker that he had a right to make this appointment; not, but he did not believe that any vote of that House ought to override the law. He agreed, however, that any response should be paid to the recommendation of the Speaker. At the same time he would be sorry to see in any way that the House should be brought into a position that the hon. Speaker had taken a wrong course in this matter. It did, however, seem to him that as yet the resolution of the House had not been violated, and that something might yet be done and some middle course

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tion, of course, he had not taken the course he did, and entirely neglecting to consult with the late Speaker, as he had done on the previous occasion, he had not even consulted a member relied on the character of the resolution, and said that the wording was an indiscretion, that it was too strong, and that it was not the intention of the Government. He could not understand as the language could be in any respect regarded as indiscretion, and he was not at all disposed to say that he had not to have committed himself, by the vote he gave on the former occasion, when this question was raised, and the late Speaker asserted his claim to recommend for appointment, and that was all that the present Speaker desired to say. He was not at all disposed to say that the Government actually appointing must be retained in the hands of the Executive, and even if an Act were passed, it would still be the Government that would be responsible for the question of the Government. The position of the question was now, however, was very different from what it was on the former occasion, and the late Speaker had been for Sydney East (Mr. Parkes) had omitted one of the strongest points in the argument on his side of the question, and that was, that the Government had not been brought forward as a censure upon the Government, and that the existing Ministry had nothing on record to guarantee that they would not be brought forward again by the present Administration had a resolution of the House which to get at the meaning of the Act. When the late Speaker said that the Government were not responsible, he thought the then Government would have acted more wisely if they had consulted with the Speaker, and had been able to show that they were not responsible.

grave objections; and, as the speaker, in making his remarks, had been declared by the enactment the better; and he thought that he would not be doing his duty if he did not give a fair vote of censure that he had taken the course he had taken, though he had expressed his determination to originate no resolutions of censure, and he would not do so through the abrupt disposition of that minority, and the advent of what was promised to be a short session, the speaker had been prevented from doing so. The speaker had come to a resolution, and he thought it was quite right that the House should by resolution indicate the mode by which the speaker should be censured. The speaker would leave the Speaker to consider, and the House were bound to protect the speaker in it, was whether the speaker was to be censured or not. The speaker was not to originate resolutions of censure. The Speaker was not to originate resolutions of censure, and the House expected that the Speaker would make a return for the honour conferred upon him by their interest in him. The speaker would leave the Speaker to consider, if all else ignored resolutions of the House, he could not do so. In giving a vote on the question, the speaker would be considered as joining in a vote of censure, but merely as implying that in this matter the speaker had done his duty; and he would express a hope that the House would not do so.

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the straight-forward course which was pursued by the late hon. Premier, who acted openly and avowed upon known convictions of what was right and wrong and who was not afraid to say what he thought. He considered the strict letter of the Constitution Act. He (Mr. Hays) objected to dealing with a question of this kind by any other means than by a vote of the House. If it passed, it ought not to be treated as a dead letter, and if it was thought to be justified in pointing his Excellency's attention to these questions, it would be a great satisfaction. It would be necessary to request the Government to provide for them by special Act of Parliament. There was too much patronage, which here, as in England, was in the hands of the Ministers, and the Ministers, but which ought not to be exercised except upon the recommendation of heads of departments. (Hear, hear upon this point.) He would not say that the Ministers were Ministers to interfere if they saw a justification for such an act. They ought, however, to be particularly guarded not to do anything which would be a detriment to the public benefit. He voted for the resolutions. He believed it was due to the Speaker, seeing the position in which the House had placed him. The resolutions were meant to be a rebuke to the Government, the unscrupulous and sophisticated country gentlemen. (Laughter.) He quoted the words of the late hon. Premier, "I will not be the patronage of the Government." He had heard of instances where men youths had been appointed to offices. He said that was not the way to do it. He was a wide-awake and a good fellow, but he was not arrived at the age of manhood. He would support the resolutions, because he would not be guilty of an act of self-satisfaction. He would not be guilty of an act of self-satisfaction.

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since the modification which he introduced into the  
 principles of the Collodion process, showing the use  
 of rays of light on the various chemical agents  
 played,—that those different agents were, in  
 manner which they were so judiciously  
 applied, and the results were so extremely  
 instructive, although of such a nature that it  
 was scarcely possible to make it intelligible  
 fully reported. Having familiarised his hearers  
 with the various experiments and the principles  
 solutions, negative pictures, the process of pro-  
 ducing, the use of the photographic primi-  
 tives: Mr. Freeman next dwelt upon  
 application of the microscope to pho-  
 tography, and exemplified the same by  
 beautiful results. Amongst these illustrations  
 produced the representation of a parasite found  
 ising on a beetle—two minute to be visible to  
 the eye. The lecturer also showed how  
 photography elaborately drawn about a large  
 man's hand. The application of photograph  
 astronomical purposes (in which Mr. Warren  
 Rue had proved so successful) was then fully  
 explained. The lecturer also showed how the  
 moon shewn and handed round to the audi-  
 ence. Amongst the wonders of photography, none  
 more productive of amusement and instruction  
 than the use of the microscope. The lecturer  
 then produced of Professor Whipple and  
 Sir David Brewster, had, Mr. Freeman  
 opened a very wide field for the photographer  
 many uses to which it was applicable, being  
 used in the most interesting manner. The  
 lecturer then explained the principles of  
 stereoscope in concise and simple terms, and  
 wards eloquently expatiated upon the practical  
 of all the different applications of photography  
 explained these in a very interesting manner.  
 graphic process and Paul Preatsch's photo-  
 lithographic process. Photo-lithographic maps had  
 vey-General's office at Melbourne in two or  
 three hours, reproduced at a small cost, and  
 proof of which could be thus effected.  
 entering into a variety of other features present  
 him by his subject. Mr. Freeman briefly made  
 remarks on the photographic pictures which  
 were exhibited, and explained the principles of  
 the use of Mr. Clark, were the beautiful pho-  
 tographs of Raphael's celebrated cartoons.  
 lecturer concluded by a spirited eulogium upon  
 tography, not only as applied to the practical  
 purposes of the art, but also as a branch of  
 and practised—as an important branch of intel-  
 lectual art. A vote of thanks was given by acclamation  
 the conclusion of the lecture, and Mr. Freeman  
 was warmly thanked by the audience. One of  
 who had been present during the lecture, was  
 were evidently much interested by the objects he  
 exhibited and explained to them.

**MERCANTILE AND A MONKY ARTIOLE**

This coffee by the D. T. Vennor has been  
 in one lot at 9½d. per lb. net cash; and sale  
 parcels of the same coffee have since  
 made to the trade at 10½d. per lb. in  
 terms as usual. This little party of ac-  
 The Eliza Stewart, from London, ar-  
 to-day, bringing a general cargo.

We have papers from the Cape of Good  
 to the 30th of April. The *Cape Monitor* says  
 "In summing up the commercial transac-  
 of the last month, it is gratifying to reflect  
 business has continued its steady course,  
 importations have kept pace with the demand.  
 Purchasers have been found for most com-  
 modities at remunerative rates, and the market  
 no means burdened (with but few exceptions)  
 with the usual articles of daily traffic. We  
 notice the entire absence of speculation, w  
 is encouraging as an indication of the re-  
 and solidity of trade in general. Failures  
 been rare and unimportant in their results,  
 although the mercantile community have  
 difficulties to contend with, such as  
 the want of bank accommodation and the im-  
 possibility of obtaining discount of most unex-  
 pectedly at any rate; this is in itself sat-  
 isfactory in as much as it shows that the  
 country which is able to overcome any tem-  
 porary inconvenience. Meanwhile the pros-  
 pect of the future are such as to justify anticipa-  
 of continued prosperity."

The *Economist* of the 31st of March, con-  
 tains the following observations respecting the  
 market and the trade of England:—

Every succeeding month seems to us to confirm the view  
 we took of the prospects of the money market at the com-  
 mencing of the year. It is now observed that the value of  
 gold and silver coin has been steadily increasing. We  
 pointed out that, so far as the Bank on such a subject  
 was concerned, it was not a matter of course that the  
 of the gold and silver coin was not a matter of course  
 not less. The accounts of the Bank of England show  
 that the gold and silver coin was not a matter of course  
 appeared from the Bank of England. The gold and silver  
 is likely to be attended with an increase in its value.  
 The value of the gold and silver coin is now 25½d. We  
 wrote the rate of interest was 2½; it is now 4½. Various  
 reasons have been given for this increase. It is true, it is  
 there was at one time a great demand for gold and silver  
 to India, in consequence of the transmission of silver and  
 they were paid for in bullion, silver, and gold. It is  
 however, now dried away. The prices at Calcutta and London  
 are now very low. The gold and silver coin is now  
 profit on the importation of these securities, and the demand  
 for them has been in consequence dried away.  
 There has also been a great demand for gold and silver  
 which has been met by the Bank, which is not yet at an end.  
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On Tuesday morning, March 27th, a fire took place  
premises of Messrs. Scully and Deane, wine-merchants,  
when wine and spirits to the value of \$10,000 were destroyed.







## SALES BY AUCTION.

## FRANCIS-STREET HYDE PARK.

City Investment.  
Two Capital Blocks of substantial City Property, in FRANCIS-STREET, HYDE PARK, comprising:  
LOT 1—THE COLLEGE HOTEL, and TWO TWO-STORY HOUSES adjoining, at the corner of FRANCIS and CHARLES STREETS.  
LOT 2—LARGE and HANDSOME TWO-STORY BUILDING, containing extensive SHOP, BAKERY, OVEN, and a convenient, well-built BUTCHERY, at the corner of FRANCIS and CHARLES STREETS.  
Title unquestionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. J. B. Verdeau to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, the 2nd July, at 11 o'clock.

The above substantial property, viz.:  
LOT 1—All that piece or parcel of land situated at the corner of FRANCIS and CHARLES STREETS, HYDE PARK, having a frontage of 30 feet to the former and 80 feet to the latter, and upon which are erected:  
The COLLEGE HOTEL, substantially built of stone, containing large bar, two parlours, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, store, scullery, and dry cellar; and two TWO-STORY HOUSES, each containing two rooms and kitchen, with separate yards, &c.  
This property is in good order and all set; it is now producing a rental of £200 per annum.  
LOT 2—All that allotment of land situated at the corner of YUNGO and FRANCIS STREETS, containing about 50 feet to the former, and 100 feet to the latter, and upon which are erected HANDSOME and SUBSTANTIAL STONE BUILDINGS, comprising:  
A LARGE SHOP, TWO GOOD OVENS, and BAKERY, with large store, loft, three rooms and attic, large yard, with stable, shed, &c.; also a CAPITAL BUTCHERY SHOP, containing two rooms, large kitchen, cellar, shed, &c.  
Both these premises are in good order and occupied, and the present moderate rental yields an income of £130 per annum. A large portion of this allotment—about 40 feet frontage to Yungo-street—is still vacant.

The attention of trustees and others, seeking a permanent investment in an improving and strongly built property, is particularly directed to the above premises, which can be recommended with confidence as they are well situated, close to Hyde Park, and in the midst of a populous locality, and may be safely depended upon for always producing a steady and increasing return.  
Plan on view at the Rooms.  
Terms at sale.

Household Furniture, Bar Fittings, Horses, Drays, Carts, &c., &c.

ADRAIN has received instructions from Mr. G. Wright, Gold Digger's Arms, Irwin-street, Liverpool, to sell by auction, at the premises, on THURSDAY, 29th June, at 12 o'clock, Household furniture, bar fittings, horses, carts, drays, and sundries, comprising sideboard, sofas, chairs, bedsteads and bedding, toilet glasses, crockery, glass, and kitchen utensils.  
Terms, cash.

In the estate of the late Thomas Redgrave, By order of John Redgrave, the administrator.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, the 27th June, at 11 o'clock, at the Fig Tree public-house, North Shore, 60,000 of well-bred bricks, now lying on a vacant piece of ground at St. Leonard's, North Shore. Also, The lease of a brick cottage having 18 months to run, adjoining the Fig Tree public-house.  
The above property will be sold without any reserve, to close the affairs of the estate.  
Terms, cash.  
No reserve.

In the insolvent estate of Thomas Underwood, By order of F. W. Perry, Esq., Official Assignee.

Timber, Corrugated and Galvanized Iron, Sheet Lead, &c.

FREDERICK BRADLEY has received instructions from the Official Assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the above insolvent, Pitt-street North, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, the following:  
A quantity of iron, of all grades and sizes, including, shingles, weatherboards, joists, laths, rafters, doors, sashes, glaziers, and loose timber, corrugated and galvanized iron, sheet lead, &c.  
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THURSDAY, 29th June, 1960.

On Account of whom it may concern, Ex Wastell, Jones, from Liverpool.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 29th June, at 11 o'clock, On account of whom it may concern, Ex Wastell, Jones, from Liverpool.

1—58 cases, each 3 dozen pine, red oak, much damaged by sea water.  
2—43 ditto ditto 3 dozen ditto, slightly damaged.  
3—43 ditto ditto 3 dozen ditto, assorted, much damaged.  
4—5 ditto ditto 3 dozen ditto, slightly damaged.  
5—16 ditto ditto 3 dozen ditto, frayed, assorted, much damaged.  
6—108 ditto ditto 3 dozen ditto, slightly damaged.  
7—14 ditto ditto 3 dozen ditto, assorted, slightly damaged.  
8—10 ditto ditto 3 dozen ditto, much damaged.  
9—11 ditto ditto 3 dozen ditto, assorted, much damaged.  
10—4 ditto ditto 3 dozen ditto, slightly damaged.  
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THURSDAY, 29th June.

To Grocers, To Dealers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 29th June, at 11 o'clock, On account of whom it may concern, Ex Wastell, Jones, from Liverpool.

1—58 cases, each 3 dozen pine, red oak, much damaged by sea water.  
2—43 ditto ditto 3 dozen ditto, slightly damaged.  
3—43 ditto ditto 3 dozen ditto, assorted, much damaged.  
4—5 ditto ditto 3 dozen ditto, slightly damaged.  
5—16 ditto ditto 3 dozen ditto, frayed, assorted, much damaged.  
6—108 ditto ditto 3 dozen ditto, slightly damaged.  
7—14 ditto ditto 3 dozen ditto, assorted, slightly damaged.  
8—10 ditto ditto 3 dozen ditto, much damaged.  
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10—4 ditto ditto 3 dozen ditto, slightly damaged.  
Terms, cash.

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## Treasury Auction Rooms.

## THURSDAY, 29th June.

To Grocers, To Stockholders, and others.

Batty's Mixed Pickles.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 29th June, at 11 o'clock, On account of whom it may concern, Ex Wastell, Jones, from Liverpool.

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FRIDAY, 29th June.

To Grocers, To Stockholders, and others.

## Flowering Plants, Plants in Pots, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## WEDNESDAY, 27th June.

MAOIL'S NURSERY.

LE THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Mr. Magill, of Surry Hills, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock, A selection of choice fruit trees, shrubs, flowering plants, &c., from the above celebrated garden, viz.:—

No less than 50 varieties.

36 different kinds.

PEACHES.

20 sorts, all of exquisite flavor.

12 kinds (many of them new to the colony).

Of sorts too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

All the favorite sorts (12).

ALMONDS.

Naval, blood, alberta, juda, Rio St. Michael, thin skin, mandarin, &c.

LIQUOR.

West India line.

Old brandy (very early bearing).

Grapes, of every kind, grown here.

No less than 50 varieties.

North Island plants.

Stone plants.

FOREST TREES.

Bunya bunya, pines, poplars, yew, juniper, cedar, &c.

The plants are all of the best quality, and are being sold at a very low price.

On the floor of the City Mart.

THURSDAY, 29th June.

LE THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, 29th June, at 11 o'clock, A selection of choice fruit trees, shrubs, flowering plants, &c., from the above celebrated garden, viz.:—

No less than 50 varieties.

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That being so, I cannot allow the second, third, or fourth exceptions, because the adopting parties are wrong in saying that the master ought to have allowed

Prisoner said the money was his own; but before he was given into charge Coyle had stated the amounts

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